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Intelligence

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Terrorism Review



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29 November 1984

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GI TR 84-025
29 November 1984

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Terrorism Review

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Terrorism Review

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Perspective**France as Terrorist Target**

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France has become, at least for the present, the principal victim of international terrorists. By our count, during the first nine months of 1984, French interests suffered 82 serious terrorist attacks—many more than during the comparable periods of 1982 and 1983 and a full third more than the 61 serious attacks suffered by the United States through September of this year. Eleven French citizens were killed and 72 injured as a result of terrorist attacks against France so far this year.

Much of the recent upsurge in attacks by foreign terrorists against French interests has been inspired by opposition to French policies in the Middle East and Africa. The Governments of Iran, Syria, and Libya have been implicated, directly or indirectly, in these attacks.

- French support for Iraq in its war with Iran and granting of asylum to anti-Khomeini Iranians have led Tehran to target French interests. We believe that Iranian-sponsored terrorists were responsible for 21 of the 27 attacks on French interests in the Middle East—many of them in Lebanon—thus far this year.
- Syria, seeking to drive the Multinational Force (MNF) out of Lebanon, facilitated anti-French terrorism there by permitting Iranian-directed Shia terrorists to train in and transport weapons and people across territory it controlled. Since the MNF withdrew in March of this year, Syria has allowed Iran to continue to use territory controlled by its Army to train terrorists who conducted additional attacks on French interests.
- French assistance to the Habre government in Chad and opposition to the Libyan-backed rebels triggered Libyan-sponsored attacks against French targets in Africa earlier this year.

Major increases in anti-French terrorism have also occurred in Western Europe and Latin America. The upsurge in Western Europe has resulted largely from the French Government's decision to expel a number of reputed Spanish Basque terrorists and to extradite several accused of blood crimes to Spain to stand trial. Some 38 attacks related to the Basque issue occurred in the first nine months of 1984, compared with only one in all of 1983. In Latin America, a small cluster of leftwing proindependence factions in Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana also conducted a number of anti-French attacks.

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**International Terrorist Incidents
Involving France ^a**

	1982	1983	1984
Significant attacks involving French persons/property ^b	10	17	82
All attacks involving French persons/property	25	52	116

^a For purposes of comparison, figures are for January-September of indicated year.

^b Significant attacks are those that caused or were intended to cause death or injury to persons, involved hostages, or produced property damage greater than \$10,000.



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The picture is not entirely bleak. After ASALA bombed the Turkish Airlines ticket counter at Orly Airport in July 1983, killing six and wounding 56, French security forces made numerous arrests, intentionally intimidating the Armenian community. The harsh response apparently has had its intended effect: since then, there have apparently been no further Armenian attacks in France. And indigenous French terrorism seems also to have been on the wane, although Action Directe has been responsible for seven serious bombings thus far in 1984. The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica, for example, has been much less active this year than in the previous several years.

Outlook

The unprecedentedly high level of anti-French terrorism in 1984 has been the product of a number of circumstances, some of which have already changed. For instance, at present France and Libya are no longer in direct confrontation in Chad. The withdrawal of the French MNF detachment from Lebanon has reduced the number of targets there. Moreover, Syria's current desire to stabilize the situation in Lebanon by imposing some restraints on the radical Shias there may have contributed to a general decline in the frequency of attacks, including those against French targets. But a good number of the other causes persist:

- As long as France continues to provide economic and materiel support to Iraq in its struggle against Iran—and to harbor anti-Khomeini exiles—the Iranians and their surrogates will seek to strike at French targets in the Middle East and elsewhere.
- The French observers stationed along the truce line in Beirut will remain a provocation for radical Shia terrorists seeking to oust all Westerners from Lebanon.
- France's less tolerant if still ambiguous policy toward Basque terrorists seeking refuge there will cause periodic surges in Basque terrorist activity directed against French interests.

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- France's longstanding policy of providing sanctuary and safehaven to political dissidents and exiles of various stripes offers the continuing potential of serious outbreaks of terrorism either by or against them.
- France has been a popular venue for the operations of international terrorist organizations such as the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) and the Carlos Apparat. While we know almost nothing about LARF and little more about the current status of the Carlos group, both appear to present a continuing grave threat against Western targets, particularly in France.
- Moreover, there are indications that Action Directe is in the forefront of efforts by several European terrorist groups to "internationalize" their armed struggle. Should cooperation increase between Action Directe and terrorist groups in other countries—Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and West Germany, among other countries, are home to ideologically compatible terrorist groups—the capabilities of these groups will be enhanced and the threat they pose to French interests could escalate.



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Highlights**Key Indicators****Italy****Terrorists To Be Released En Masse**

A senior Italian magistrate recently told US Embassy officials that some 1,800 prisoners considered to be terrorists would be released on bail when the new law on preventive detention becomes fully effective next February. [] 25X1
 [] about 200 persons in that group are considered to be truly dangerous. 25X1
 [] although steps could and would be taken under the new law to ensure that those believed to be the most dangerous remained incarcerated, the 25X1
 others would probably be released. Police will find it difficult to monitor the actions of all of those released. [] 25X1

Spain-France**Peace Feelers Followed by Escalated Violence**

Terrorist violence has escalated in Spain following the establishment of indirect contact on 14 November between representatives of the Spanish Government and Domingo Iturbe Abasolo, the leader of the Basque separatist group, ETA, with a view to holding peace talks. While Iturbe, known by his Basque name of Txomin, is reported by the press to be ready to negotiate peace, a smaller, more radical faction wants to continue the armed struggle and may not honor any agreement. [] 25X1

The latest violence began on 16 November in Behobia, Spain, when members of ETA shot and killed Joseph Couchot, a Frenchman suspected of membership in the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL), a rightwing death squad. In retaliation, on 18 November in Biriattou, France, GAL operatives shot and killed French Basque leader Christian Olaskoaga and wounded his brother, and on 20 November in Bilbao, Spain, they shot and killed pediatrician Dr. Santiago Brouard, a leading member of Herri Batasuna (the Basque party associated with ETA) who had been involved in the indirect talks with the government. The latter attack was the first one conducted by GAL in Spain and its ninth assassination since it began targeting Spanish Basques in late 1983. [] 25X1

On 21 November suspected members of ETA retaliated in turn by shooting and critically wounding newly retired Spanish Army Gen. Luis Roson Perez and his driver. While serving as Interior Minister, the general's brother had authored a social reinsertion program for ETA terrorists. Thus it appears that hardliners on each side are trying to torpedo any peace talks by killing the other side's moderates. [] 25X1

On 23 November ETA sent a communique to the press offering the government a "conditional cease-fire," but the government ruled this out, according to press reports. [] 25X1

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Latin America**US-Sponsored Drug Eradication Programs Targeted**

During November several US-sponsored drug eradication programs in Latin America were subjected to threats and attacks by narcotics traffickers and possibly terrorist groups. These terrorist tactics have already had some success:

- In mid-November in the upper Huallaga Valley of **Peru**, 19 coca crop eradication workers were killed during two separate attacks, probably by thugs associated with narcotics traffickers. They were the first actual attacks against the eradication program, although there had been many previous threats. The program, which receives substantial US funding but does not directly involve US citizens, has been suspended since the attacks.
- In mid-November President Betancur of **Colombia** signed five of eight pending requests to extradite narcotics traffickers to the United States. Drug traffickers have threatened reprisals against US and Colombian officials if the extraditions take place, promising to assassinate five Americans for every Colombian extradited. In response, the US Embassy began reducing its in-country staff and has warned local US citizens of the threat.



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- On 14 November a DEA vehicle was hit by gunfire in Guadalajara, **Mexico**. The evidence suggests that the incident was meant as a warning to drug eradication authorities.

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Significant Developments**France****Six "Rebelles Actifs" Arrested**

On 15 November near Lille, French police arrested six members of the new anarchist group *Rebelles Actifs* and confiscated a variety of terrorist paraphernalia. According to press reports, among those arrested were two former members of Action Directe, Alain Trouve and Ives Deschamps—the latter is currently the editor of two anarchist publications, *Rebelles* and *Apache*—and Ute Hoshloch, a West German woman. During the past two months, Rebelles Actifs is believed to have committed at least one murder and numerous bombings and holdups. The group claimed credit for one bank robbery and three bombings (of a gas pipeline, a store, and an abbey) in the name "Geronimo Commando."

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Italy**Red Brigades Murder Trial Ends**

The trial in Genoa of 20 accused members of the Red Brigades ended with 16 convictions and four acquittals. The defendants were tried for a series of murders in the Genoa area between 1978 and 1980. Among those convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment were Mario Moretti and Prospero Gallinari, as well as Barbara Balzerani, regarded as the most dangerous of the BR terrorists still at large (she was tried in absentia).

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Portugal**FP-25 Mortar Attack on US Embassy**

During the early morning hours of 25 November in Lisbon, four 60-mm mortar rounds were fired at the US Embassy, apparently from the back of a flatbed truck. Three rounds impacted inside the Embassy compound, while the other landed nearby. No one was injured, and damage was slight. The leftwing terrorist group Popular Forces of 25 November (FP-25) claimed credit for the attack, asserting it was part of an "anti-imperialist, anticapitalist struggle in defense of national independence." The attack took place on the ninth anniversary of the attempted leftwing coup against the democratic government installed after the Portuguese Revolution in 1974. FP-25, which takes its name from this event, asserted that the CIA had helped to crush the coup. ☐

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Lebanon**Kuwaiti Embassy Bombed as Warning**

On 16 November unidentified attackers threw a bomb over the fence surrounding the Kuwaiti Embassy in West Beirut. The bomb, reportedly consisting of about a half kilogram of dynamite, exploded outside the chancery, causing some damage but no casualties. An anonymous caller in Beirut claimed that the previously unheard of "17 September Organization for the Defense of Palestinians" conducted the attack. (It was on 17 September 1982 that the Sabra-Shatila massacres of Palestinian refugees by Lebanese Christian militiamen took place.) The caller said the bombing was a warning to "dissuade Arab regimes from wronging the Palestinian people" and threatened the group's next attack would be in Kuwait. ☐

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In order to enhance security for the coming meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Kuwait has been expelling persons suspected of involvement in subversion or terrorism, including many Palestinians. This may explain why the Kuwaiti Embassy was selected as the target of the warning blast. ☐

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Egypt**Libyan Assassination Plot Revealed**

On 17 November Egyptian President Mubarak announced that two British and two Maltese nationals sent to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Bakoush had been arrested upon arrival and forced by Egyptian intelligence to send faked photos to the Libyan Embassy in Malta showing Bakoush apparently dead. The Egyptian swindle worked: on 16 November Libya's official radio claimed that the Libyan exile had been executed by suicide squads formed to "liquidate enemies of the revolution." The Libyan announcement also said that suicide squads would continue to track down "all stray dogs wherever they are." (The Libyans use the term "stray dogs" to denote expatriate opponents of the Qadhafi regime.) ☐

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The Egyptian Government claimed that the Libyan Ambassador to Malta flew to Crete to show the faked photos to Qadhafi, who was meeting at the time with French President Mitterrand. Qadhafi reportedly then ordered the Libyan radio announcement and authorized payment of \$250,000 to the supposed assassins. ☐

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Libyan radio and press commentary has been sharply critical of Egypt since the incident, and on 20 November a Tripoli newspaper asserted that President Mubarak would meet the same fate as Anwar Sadat, despite American protection. We believe that, in retaliation for its public humiliation, Libya is likely to redouble its efforts to kill a major anti-Qadhafi figure in the near future. The Libyans may also target Egyptian interests. Mubarak warned that Egypt would respond militarily if its borders were violated by Libya. [REDACTED]

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El Salvador

Terrorist Campaign Against US Embassy Guards

A Salvadoran guard of the American Embassy was fatally shot while walking along a city street near the Embassy. The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front (CERF), a splinter of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), claimed credit. This was the third murder of a member of the Salvadoran guard force at the Embassy since April, and the second in less than one month. The FPL claimed credit for last month's killing. [REDACTED]

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Lutheran Minister Assassinated

On 22 November the Reverend David Ernesto Fernandez Espino, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in San Miguel, was kidnaped and murdered. His body, containing multiple stab and slash wounds as well as 12 gunshot wounds in the head, was discovered in a ravine several kilometers from San Miguel. [REDACTED]

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Fernandez, the leader of two congregations and principal of a local high school, was a close friend of the highly regarded local brigade commander, Col. Domingo Monterrosa Barrios, who died on 23 October in a helicopter crash possibly caused by the explosion of a device planted on board. It is likely that leftist elements murdered Fernandez because of his association with Monterrosa. [REDACTED]

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Sri Lanka

Tamils Kill Army Commander, 29 Policemen

On 19 November the Sri Lankan Army commander in the Jaffna area was killed when his vehicle hit a landmine planted by Tamil terrorists. (More than 20 Sri Lankan soldiers and policemen have died in similar incidents since last summer.) On 20 November Tamil insurgents attacked and overran a Jaffna police station, killing at least 29 policemen, some of them Tamils. This was the most deadly operation staged by the separatist guerrillas since an ambush in June 1983 that left 13 soldiers dead and sparked widespread ethnic rioting. [REDACTED]

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The attack on the police station was a disturbing escalation in Tamil violence. Nearly 250 insurgents—many of them in uniform—reportedly participated in the incident, and the station apparently was destroyed by a van loaded with explosives.

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The Tamil insurgent attacks are designed to provoke a Sinhalese backlash that could precipitate Indian intervention. Sri Lankan Government officials are taking steps to try to prevent any such backlash. ☐

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Philippines

Terrorists Suspected in Hotel Fires

Philippine President Marcos has ordered the National Police to investigate a series of hotel fires to determine if they were set by terrorists. In the three weeks ending 1 November, three hotels in Manila and one in Baguio experienced fires of suspicious origin that left more than 40 dead (some of them Americans) and more than 100 injured. No group has claimed responsibility for setting the fires, and it may be that the culprits did it for business profit. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described in previous issues are not included unless new information has surfaced. Asterisks denote events covered elsewhere in this issue in greater detail. ☐

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10 October-10 November**Sri Lanka: Police Move Against Tamil Insurgents**

In sweeps of Tamil insurgent strongholds around the island, police rounded up 175 "hardcore terrorists" suspected of committing at least 22 armed robberies on behalf of the Tamil cause. Some of those arrested have confessed they also profited personally from the robberies. On 7 November police killed the head of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), one of the most violent of the separatist groups. ☐

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26 October**Angola: UNITA Bombs MPLA Youth Organization**

In Kuito, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) reportedly bombed the headquarters of the youth organization of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Nine members of the group's secretariat were killed. ☐

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Late October**Angola: UNITA Attacks Government Institute**

In Huambo, UNITA reportedly attacked the Institute of Veterinary Research, damaging laboratories used by foreign technicians. The number of casualties is unknown. ☐

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***Philippines: Terrorists Suspected in Hotel Fires**

Three hotels in Manila and one in Baguio were the victims of suspicious fires during the last three weeks of October. More than 40 persons were killed (some of them Americans) and more than 100 injured. The modus operandi suggests that a terrorist group may have been responsible, although none has admitted it. ☐

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31 October**West Bank: Mayor's Car Attacked**

In Ramallah, the Israeli-appointed mayor's car was firebombed by unidentified assailants, according to press reports. No one was injured in the attack. This incident was probably related to the outbreak of violence in late October between Palestinian and Jewish extremists. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984**31 October–
1 November****United Kingdom: Arms Caches Found**

In London, police searching buildings for weapons found two caches in two days. The first had apparently been established by Irish terrorists four or five years ago. The second, only recently established cache, believed to belong to Libyan or Armenian terrorists, included a handgrenade, explosives, detonators, ammunition, and a semiautomatic pistol.

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3 November**Liberia: Americans Among Those Arrested in Alleged Assassination Plot**

In Monrovia, one American and one Liberian were arrested for allegedly plotting to kill President Samuel Doe. They were taken into custody following a firefight during which both suspects and at least two police officers were wounded. Three other Americans and one Sierra Leonean were arrested two days later as coconspirators.

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Spain: PLO Retaliates Against Lebanese Officer Implicated in Massacres

In Madrid, former Lebanese Army Col. Elias Awad was shot and seriously wounded by a PLO gunman. Apprehended near the scene of the shooting, the gunman later admitted that he had been sent to Madrid by the PLO to kill Colonel Awad, who is held responsible for the attacks on the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps that resulted in nearly 700 deaths.

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4 November**Dominican Republic: Leftists Attempt Bombing of Government Party Regional Office**

A time bomb planted in a regional office of the governing Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) in the northern town of Villa Vasquez was discovered before it exploded. The two high school girls arrested for planting the device said they had been given it by a schoolmate, who is being sought. One of the girls admitted being a member of the Independent Peasant Movement (MCI), an organization controlled by the Dominican Leftist Front (FID).

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6 November**Chad: Guerrillas Shoot at Civil Airliner**

During its approach to Sarh Airport, Air Tchad's lone passenger plane was hit by small arms fire. One passenger was wounded, and the plane diverted to Moundou. Guerrillas loyal to the Libyan-backed Chadian Government of National Unity are believed to have been responsible for the attack.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984**6-14 November****Indonesia: Attempted Bombings and Suspicious Fires**

In Jakarta, two fires of suspicious origin and as many as five attempted bombings in public buildings took place in nine days. No group has taken credit, and the perpetrators are unknown. ☐

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8 November**Belgium: Anarchists Claim Credit for Bombing**

A previously unheard-of organization called the Unknown Anarchist Group (GIA) has claimed responsibility in a written communique for the attempted bombing on 5 November of a police van near Brussels. Responsibility for the bombing effort had tentatively been assigned to the Communist Combat Cells (CCC—also called the Fighting Communist Cells). ☐

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9 November**Argentina: Bomb Damages San Martin City Hall**

In San Martin, near Buenos Aires, a bomb of unknown provenance caused considerable damage to the entrance of the city hall. There were no casualties. ☐

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Paraguay: Shots Fired at Home of Legislator

Two shots were fired by unknown persons into the home of Victor Chamorro, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from the ruling Colorado Party. This was the first attack against a Paraguayan Government official in years. ☐

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10 November**Colombia: Activist Indian Priest Murdered**

In Santander de Quilicho, a small town in the Department of Cauca, a fullblooded Indian priest was murdered by unidentified assailants. He was known locally for his defense of Indian rights and his appeals for the protection of Indian reservations. ☐

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Sri Lanka: Tamils Attack Main TV Tower

In Nuwara Eliya in the hitherto quiet central mountains of Sri Lanka, 25 Tamil insurgents attacked the island's main television transmission tower. Explosive devices were placed on three of the tower's four legs, but only one detonated. In an ensuing fight with security forces, one soldier was killed and three were wounded, along with an unknown number of terrorists. Police recovered 187 sticks of gelignite that had been manufactured in India. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984**10-11 November****Greece: Three Unattributed Bombings**

In Athens, three explosions occurred in Athens over the weekend: one in a square in Moskhaton, which caused no damage; another in the Plaka, which caused some property damage; and the third (a Molotov cocktail) at the office of the New Democracy Party in Galatsion. There were no deaths or injuries. No one claimed responsibility for any of the incidents. ☐

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11 November**Spain: Arson at Communist Party Headquarters**

In Madrid, unknown persons set fire to the headquarters of the Spanish Communist Party, causing slight damage but no injuries. ☐

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12 November**Jerusalem: Bomb Defused**

In Jerusalem, police defused a bomb discovered at a bus stop. ☐

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Austria: Abu Nidal Group Suspected in Two Bombings

In Vienna, two bombs exploded around noon, one in front of the office of Israel's El Al Airlines and the other in the entrance hallway of the British Consulate. The latter bomb was small and caused only minor damage, but the device near the Israeli target reportedly was larger and would have killed or injured passers-by had it exploded completely. A man described as "Mediterranean" in appearance was seen fleeing the British Consulate shortly before the blast, and police suspect that he committed both attacks. We believe the Abu Nidal Group may have been responsible. Both Britain and Austria are currently holding members of the group, and the Austrian Government has recently announced its intention to retry an Abu Nidal operative accused of killing a city official in Vienna in 1981. ☐

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13 November**Iran: Bombing Near Dawa Party Headquarters**

In Qom, a bomb probably planted by Iraqi agents damaged a bank located in the same building as the offices of the anti-Iraqi Dawa Party. Five persons in or near the bank were wounded. Iranian media claimed earlier the same week that an Iraqi agent had been arrested in Tehran with 100 kilograms of explosives. ☐

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14 November**Guatemala: Bomb Threat Against US Embassy**

In Guatemala City, the fire department received a telephone threat that the American Embassy would be bombed. The Embassy was searched, but no bomb was discovered. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984**Mid-November****Belgium: "Anarchist Cell" Declares Solidarity With the CCC**

An apparently new Flemish group calling itself the Anarchist Cell recently issued a communique claiming solidarity with the goals of the CCC. The group said it will organize an underground guerrilla movement to target the extreme right, militarism, and the repressive state. We do not know if this group is related to the "Unknown Anarchist Group" that claimed credit on 8 November for bombing a police van on 5 November. ☐

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***Peru: Coca Crop Eradication Workers Murdered**

In the upper Huallaga Valley, 19 coca crop eradication workers were killed in two separate attacks, probably by thugs associated with narcotics traffickers. The government has halted the US-financed program, at least temporarily. ☐

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15 November**Spain: More ETA Bombings of French Businesses**

In Vitoria, two Molotov cocktails were thrown into a Peugeot showroom. In Irun, two French-registered trucks were destroyed by bombs that also injured three people. Although no one has claimed responsibility, ETA was probably responsible. ETA has mounted a series of retaliatory bombings since the 27 September extradition of three Basque terrorists from France to Spain. ☐

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***France: Six "Rebelles Actifs" Arrested**

Near Lille in northern France, French police arrested six members of Rebelles Actifs, a new anarchist-terrorist group believed responsible for at least one murder and a number of bombings and robberies conducted the past two months in the name "Geronimo Commando." Among those arrested were two former members of Action Directe and a West German woman. ☐

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16 November**Lebanon: American Student Kidnaped and Released**

In Beirut, an American student at the American University was kidnaped and beaten by unknown persons after he revealed he had been traveling in Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon. The student was set free on 20 November. ☐

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***Lebanon: Kuwaiti Embassy Bombed**

A small bomb thrown over the wall into the Kuwaiti Embassy compound exploded, causing only slight damage. A previously unheard-of group, the 17 September Organization for the Defense of Palestinians, claimed responsibility. ☐

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***Spain: Suspected GAL Member Killed by ETA**

In Behobia, members of ETA shot and killed a Frenchman whom they suspected of having ties with the Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL), a shadowy rightwing squad that has claimed responsibility for the deaths of nine Basque separatists in the last year. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984**Spain: ETA Bombs Supermarket**

In Zaragoza, a bomb planted by ETA in a supermarket exploded and injured two persons, one a policeman. ☐

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Spain: Terra Lliure Suspected of Bombing McDonalds Restaurants

In Barcelona, bombs were planted at two US-owned McDonalds restaurants. One bomb failed to go off; the other caused minor damage. No group has claimed responsibility, but police suspect the Catalan separatist group Terra Lliure. ☐

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17 November

Malta: Two Unexplained Bombings

In Valetta, a bomb exploded outside the Italian Embassy. Another bomb exploded at a club belonging to the opposition Nationalist Party. The perpetrators were unknown. ☐

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United Kingdom: Animal Liberation Front Hoax

The ALF announced it had injected rat poison into Mars Bars in five unnamed British cities in protest against Mars Company funding of a project in which monkeys are being fed sugar-rich food in an effort to investigate tooth decay. The announcement caused a furor. Three persons declared they had become ill after eating Mars Bars. The Mars Company ordered 5 million Mars Bars pulled from store shelves and checked for tampering. After several days the ALF declared it had all been a hoax. ☐

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***El Salvador: Salvadoran Guard of US Embassy Murdered by CERF**

A Salvadoran guard of the American Embassy was fatally shot while walking along a city street near the Embassy. The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front (CERF), a splinter of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), claimed credit. ☐

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Peru: Sendero Luminoso Setback

In Ayacucho Department, at least 100 members of the Sendero Luminoso (SL) were killed by government forces during operations that began on 11 November. The government forces also captured an SL cell that had previously operated on the outskirts of the city of Ayacucho. ☐

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18 November

Spain: Iraultza Suspected of IBM Bombing

In Bilbao, a bomb exploded at an office of IBM, causing considerable damage to the building, but no injuries. A second bomb was found nearby and defused by police. Police suspect the bombs were planted by the Basque nationalist group Iraultza (Revolution), which has targeted American interests in the past. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984***Spain: GAL Kills French Basque Leader**

On 18 November in Biriattou, France, members of GAL shot and killed a French Basque leader and wounded his brother in retaliation for the ETA's 16 November murder of a French citizen associated with GAL. ☐

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19 November**Austria: ARA Assassinates Turkish Official**

In Vienna, a lone gunman shot and killed a Turkish Government official assigned to a local UN office. In a telephone call to a news agency, the Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility and threatened further attacks against Turkish citizens. ☐

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West Bank: Attack on Townhall

In Ram Allah, an unidentified attacker threw a handgrenade at the entrance to the townhall. The grenade rolled under the car of Israeli-appointed Mayor Moshe Biton but did not explode. Israeli authorities believe that the targets of the attack were the two guards at the entrance, rather than the mayor. A Fatah spokesman in Iraq claimed credit for the attack, asserting it was part of Fatah's effort to escalate the "armed struggle" inside the "occupied homeland." ☐

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Malta: Papal Nunciature Is Fourth Bomb Target

In Valletta, a bomb exploded outside the building housing the Papal Nuncio, causing property damage but no injuries. It was the fourth bombing in Malta since 26 October and the third bombing of a diplomatic facility. There have been no claims of responsibility for any of the incidents. ☐

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***Sri Lanka: Tamil Mine Kills General**

The Sri Lankan Army commander in the Jaffna area was killed when his vehicle hit a landmine planted by Tamil terrorists. ☐

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20 November**Italy: Antonov To Remain Under House Arrest**

The Italian Supreme Court rejected a prosecutor's request to remand to prison Sergei Antonov, the Bulgarian awaiting trial for conspiracy in the May 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II. ☐

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***Spain: GAL Kills Prominent Basque Politician**

In Bilbao, in further retaliation for the murder on 16 November of a Frenchman associated with GAL, members of GAL shot and killed Santiago Brouard, a leader of Herri Batasuna (Popular Unity), the political arm of the Basque separatist movement. ☐

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Chronology of Terrorism—1984

Peru: Bombing of Binational Center

In the northern city of Piura, the US-affiliated Binational Center was bombed. Additional explosions were reported at the Piura offices of the Ministries of Labor and Agriculture. There were no casualties, and as yet no group has claimed responsibility. ☐

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Israel: Three TNT Members Sentenced

Three members of the Jewish extremist group Terror Against Terror (TNT) were sentenced by an Israeli court to nine years' imprisonment with three years suspended after being convicted of a series of attacks on Christian and Muslim holy sites in the Jerusalem area over the past two years. At least 13 boobytrapped grenades were used in the attacks, which wounded several persons. The court reduced the sentences of the terrorists because they expressed regret over their actions and cooperated with police in uncovering weapons caches belonging to their group. ☐

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*Sri Lanka: Tamil Insurgents Overrun Police Station

In Jaffna, as many as 250 Tamil separatist guerrillas in several groups attacked a police station, killing 29 policemen (some of them Tamils) and destroying the building with a vehicle bomb. ☐

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20-22 November

*Spain: GAL Assassination Sparks Strike, Violence

On 20 November in San Sebastian and Vitoria, violent protest demonstrations followed the murder of Basque separatist politician Santiago Brouard. A bomb planted by members of ETA exploded in a bar, destroying the bar and injuring four people. On 22 November workers staged a general strike paralyzing the area. In Algorta, several buses were burned. In San Sebastian, Molotov cocktails and rocks were thrown at police. ☐

25X1

21 November

West Bank: Arson Attempt Linked to PNC

In Ram Allah, a Molotov cocktail was thrown by an unknown individual at the home of Karim Khalaf, the former mayor of the town. The previous evening Khalaf had been criticized on Jordanian television by one of Arafat's deputies for objecting to the decision to hold a meeting of the Palestine National Council in Amman on 22 November. ☐

25X1

*Spain: ETA Shoots Retired General in Counterretaliation

In Madrid, persons suspected of belonging to ETA shot and seriously wounded a retired Spanish Army general and his chauffeur in a retaliatory attack for the murder on 20 November of Herri Batasuna leader Santiago Brouard by members of GAL. ☐

25X1

Secret

Chronology of Terrorism—1984**22 November****Chile: MIR Bombs Government Buildings**

In the port of Valparaiso, a car bomb exploded near buildings housing a police station and the headquarters of the regional government. It caused extensive damage to a number of buildings but no serious injuries. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) claimed responsibility. ☐

25X1

23-24 November**Spain: Anti-French Violence by ETA Continues**

On 23 November in Vitoria, bombs exploded in two French supermarkets, injuring five people. In Irun, a Spanish policeman was killed and two others were injured in a grenade and submachinegun attack on a convoy of French vehicles. On 24 November in Vitoria a bomb exploded on the premises of a French-owned company, causing extensive damage but no casualties. All of the attacks are believed to have been part of ETA's continuing campaign against French interests in the wake of France's recently tougher policies toward ETA fugitives from Spain. ☐

25X1

25 November***FP-25 Mortars US Embassy**

In Lisbon, the US Embassy was hit by four 60-mm mortar rounds fired by FP-25 on the ninth anniversary of the abortive leftwing coup against the Portuguese democratic government installed after the revolution in 1974. There were no injuries, and damage was slight. ☐

25X1

Corsica: More FNLC Bombings

In Cap Corse, four bombs largely destroyed two empty vacation homes and damaged a shop and a warehouse. Leaflets prepared by the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FNLC) were found at one of the bomb sites. ☐

25X1

France: Iparretarak Bombs Vacant Police Station

In Bayonne, a bomb exploded early in the morning, nearly destroying the new, but not yet occupied, police station. The French Basque separatist group Iparretarak claimed credit. ☐

25X1

26 November***Belgium: CCC Attacks Military Airfield**

At Bierset Military Airfield near Liege, two bombs damaged an antenna tower and a communications station. The anarchist Communist Combat Cells (CCC) claimed credit, asserting that its attack was in solidarity with the 1981 attack by the Red Army Faction on Ramstein Airbase in West Germany. Bierset Airfield houses Mirage aircraft assigned to NATO. ☐

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